ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1861.

Congress.-The Senate, yesterday, passed a bill, authorizing the collection of tolls for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Red River. The time of the House of Representatives was occupied in debate.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for State defence. A resolution was offered to inquire into the cause which have led to so many failures on the part of the Central and Orange and Alexandria Railroads to connect at Gordonsville, and to provide a remedy therefor. A joint resolution for a temporary adjournment of the General Assembly, was offered. In the House of Delegates, a preamble and series of resolutions favoring direct trade with Europe, were read and laid on the table.

Affairs North and South.

At a meeting of the citizens of Trenton, New Jersey, on Monday night, without distinction of party politics, resolutions were adopted deploring the state of the country; recommending as a means of settling differences, the adoption by the people of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other pacific measures, with such modifications as may be deemed expedient; recommending the Legislature of New Jersey to pass a law to take a vote of the people, yes or no, on the Crittenden resolutions; and approving of the course of Virginia in appointing a commission to go to Washington, and recommending the New Jersey Legislature to do the same.

At Fort Pickens there are about eighty men only to 240 guns. Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding that Fort, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort McRae, his wife went thither to procure some of his wearing apparel left behind, and it being denied her, she indignantly left, saying that she, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns herself.

Senators Mallory and Yulee and Representatives Hawkins, have been appointed oners from Florida, whose duty it is to negotiate with the government authorities for the surrender to that State of all the Navy Yards, Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, and all other public property within

A despatch received at Washington from Governor Pickens states that a good understanding has been established between the State authorities and Major Anderson, and that hostilities will for the present be avoided. The monotony at Charleston has been va-

ried by an incident. A boat supposed to be from Fort Sumter approached one of the South Carolina batteries, was fired upon and one man, it is believed, was wounded .-There however, appears to be no evidence that the boat was from the Fort, and nothing whereon to form a judgment as to its errand.

Hon. Jefferson Davis was expected at Charleston, where he would be received with great honor. He is spoken of as the probable President of the Southern Confederacy. The Legislature will adjourn this week and the "Sovereign Convention" be again called

The Charleston Mercury, of Monday, indignantly refutes what it terms the slanders of the Northern press in reference to the condition of affairs in that city.

Col. Chase, commanding the Alabama and other Secession troops, who have been threatening an attack upon Fort Pickens, has telegraphed to Washington that no attack would be made. This suspension of hostilities, it is said, was advised by Southern Senators, who telegraphed to that effect to Pensacola.

An affecting parting took place between the President and Senator Fitzpatrick. The former said: "Governor, the current of events warns me that we shall never meet again on this side the grave. I have tried to do my duty to both sections, and have displeased both. I feel isolated in the world." Mr. Buchanan had an interview with some old personal friends from Pennsylvania, and, in the course of the conversation, assured them that noticing should be done during his term of office towards breaking up or interrupting the Federal Government, which it is in his power to prevent.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter received within the the flag-officer. She is at Vera Cruz. last few days by a gentleman of that city from a friend of his in Mississippi. The writer is stated to be a reliable man: "We are in the midst of a revolution. Our State has seceded, and God only knows where we are drifting. We have not a dollar in the Company. treasury, and I presume we shall have to submit to a forced loan. Then will come a reign of terror, for many will not submit .-South Carolina is doing this now, and her citizens are beginning to complain, and my opinion is that the counter carrent will soon

The following is an extra t of a letter received from one of the Commissioners from the Governor of Pennsylvania, lately visiting Governor Hicks, of Maryland: "Our interview with Governor Hicks was a very pleasant one; but it has been grossly misrepresented in the Baltimore papers. We made him no proffer of arms, or anything else, but good will, gratitude, and an earnest sympathy in all efforts that might restore

So little chance is there in the Senate for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions of adjustment, or of Mr. Bigler's substitute for the same, that they are dropped for the present. It will be useless, and more than useless, to take them up again, until it shall be ascertained that something can be done with them besides making them the subject of the galling and exciting discussions of the past week, which have done much to obstruct any plan of adjustment.

According to the Mobile Advertiser, the veteran Gen. Twiggs, new that his native State (Georgia) has seceded, will resign his commission in the army. It is also stated that should Virginia secede, Lieutenant Berryman, now in command of the Wyandotte. in the harbor of Pensacola, will send in his resignation.

Commodore Lawrence Kearny writes to a gentleman in Charleston, under date of 12th of January, 1861, as follows: "I remember my friends now as in the years 1812-15. after the State (South Carolina) seceded-21st of December, 1860-but the President has not thought proper to accept it. Rest assured that under no circumstances can I

be induced to lift an arm against Carolina." New York has notified its Western Agents | the State.

to take no risks on steamboat eargods lower than Memphis, owing to the difficulties at Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river.

We learn, says the South Carolinian, that Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, the Southern matron, is now at Barhamville. We are informed that her patriotic heart beats in ardent response to the great Southern movement, and that her only regret is that she cannot bring the tomb of Washington with the South.

Benjamin C. Rawley, of Spottsylvania Va., aged 16 years, was on a visit to Petersburg, when he heard of the occupation of Fort Suinter, and the probability of war against South Carolina. He immediately sent his horse home, and set out for Charleston, walking a great part of the way. On his arrival, and the report of his intention, Col. John S. Preston undertook to equip him, and he is now awaiting response from him to be enrolled as a recruit under Lieut. W. Hampton Gibbs. Columbus Daniel, 18 years of age, has reached Charleston from Nashville, on a similar mission, and has been enrolled by Lieut. Gibbs.

The flag of South Carolina, as adopted by joint committee of the Legislature, consists the left upper corner on a square blue

The Petersburg (Va) Express says:-Lieutenant Meade, from Fort Sumter, who nas been here on a visit for a few days, declares that Major Anderson is a strong Southern man, and does not feel in the lightest complimented by the fanatical cannon firing in his honor at the North, and t is with pain that he realizes the present attitude of the South towards him." A great Union meeting of the working-

men of Howard and Baltimore counties, Md., was held at Ellicott's Mills last night. The Court House was filled to overflowing at an early hour, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. A large number of muskets, and other

at New York on Wednesday, on board a

steamer about to sail for Savannah. The

seizure was probably made under Judge Smalley's recent decision that it is treasonable to furnish arms to a seceding State. The grand jury of the U. S. Court continued their inquisition on Tuesday, and ex- go on, there being no law to punish those imed several witnesses touching rumors of armed bodies organizing in New York to aid the South. They were unable, so far as new Confederacy to enact a law, making the action of the North. He said :- "As a true could be learned, to determine upon a defi- offence punishable with such a fine as would nite charge against any person.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

A Convention of delegates representing the male members of the M. E. Church of Easton circuit, Md., met at Trappe last week, when the new chapter in the discipline, dedaring slavery sinful, was "repudiated," and a committee appointed to attend the next Philadelphia conference, to petition the whole subject from the discipline, the convote on the resolutions was unanimous. The male members of Talbet circuit held a meetat St. Michael's on the 11th inst., and repudiated the new chapter. They also declared themselves opposed to holding either a general border convention in Baltimore, or a peninsular convention, at present.

The latest invention of the fertile golden State is a plan to make white dogs useful .-Your San Franciscan seizes up his white cur. and with stencil plate and black ink inscribes his business card upon each side of the wretched pup, and sends him forth a quadrupedal locomotive advertiser-a dog-gerotype of the fast people of a fast country in a fast age. It is reckoned that a lively dog will be worth at least five dollars per day, or equal to a quarter of a column in a news-

Mr. Lincoln is about to take his departure from Springfield for Washington. The Rochester Democrat of Monday says:-"It is expected that the President elect will pass through this city on his way eastward, within a day or two. Superintendent Collamore re ceived from Albany a dispatch directing him to have a special car in readiness at Buffalo for the use of Mr. Lincoln, and we presume from that circumstance that the distinguished traveller will arrive in that city sometime to-morrow, or to-day."

The Red River Nor' Wester, in giving an account of the burning of the Catholic Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace, at Scikirk, on the 17th ult., involving a loss of \$125,000, says:-"Large massive oil paintings, valuable furniture and effects, about \$800 in money, a choice library of 5,000 volumes, a large quantity of provisions, all were lost .-The cathedral was, beyond all question, the largest edifice in Rapert's Land."

The small pox exists to a fearful extent on board the corvette Cumberland, of the home fleet, although she had been only a short time in service. Communication with the

The Chiriqui survey has been eminently successful, establishing the great value of the privileges secured by the Government in the contract with the Chiriqui Improvement | the eighteenth, the history of the first re-

Since the appearance of Mr. Rarey with his wonderful feats of horse-taming, the interest of the public in the management of vicious animals has received a decided im-

The Buffalo Express says it is fast becoming fashionable in that city for ladies to wear the Balmoral without any dress over it.

----Difficulties about the mails are occurring at New Orleans, Pensacola, and Charleston. At New Orleans there is not clerical force enough to attend properly to the Post Office-at Pensacola there is a hitch-at the brevity of his pedigree. Charleston the Postmaster is said to have written rather a defiant letter to the Postmaster General about Major Anderson's letters and packages. We hope, even in the present distracted condition of affairs, the mails may be continued regularly in all parts

Even the political enemies of the President, and those who are now satisfied that handsome pension has been settled on Mrs. he ought never to have been elected to his Bowlby by the magnates of Printing-House present position, must commisserate his situation, and feel inclined to judge favorably of his efforts to preserve the peace. It is proved that he has not been, and is not, the man for the times. But we believe that he. himself, honestly desires to prevent civil war; and that is a virtue. Let him not, in this extremity, be judged barshly or unjustly.

Three lions broke loose from their cage, To show my feelings in this case I offered to at Ashley's Amphitheatre, in London, on resign my commission in the navy the day the 7th instant, and killed one of the keepers. They were all finally secured.

The Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Georgia has directed a form of prayer to be One of the oldest insurance companies in used, to suit the present political attitude of The New Confederacy.

The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel evidently does not regard the proposed new Southern Confederacy with a favor free from all suspicion. nal organization of such a Confederacy, the Sentinel says:

"We presume that the form of governextent. Our present form is dear to the people, and they are not yet prepared to accept

a monarchy. The sole defect of our present Constitution exists, it thinks, in the want of adequate provisions for the reconcilement of conflicting sectional interests, a necessity which it insists shall be amply provided for in the new Confederacy. We quote:

"It must be well known now, that the inmake them much more dissimilar than they are at present. And first of all, we desire nated in the bond, so that there can never of a plain white ground with green Palmetto | hindrance, or even argument, from her contree in the centre, and a white crescent in federates. To preve t after-claps, we want the other. The Senators named immediatethis right of secession plainly written in the

organic law." The re-opening of the African slave-trade is a point upon which the interests of cer- to my own State, there to serve her with my tain members of the new Confederacy would unfaltering head and heart, I am very hapcome, the Sentinel asserts, into immediate by to acknowledge ten thousand acts of courand irreconcilable conflicts. Its views upon

this subject are set forth: "We believe that the interests of the new different members, which at last must be the ize the slave trade, except by consent of Confederacy goes into existence, (in fact, tance. Even with a Constitutional provision, prohibiting Congress and the States from ever legalizing the traffic, it might still

effectually put a stop to it." Upon the vexatious and troublesome ques t'on of collecting revenue for the support of all my obligations to support the constituthe new Government, the Sentinel expresses a preference for the imposition of a tax upon imports, and perhaps exports; and the prohibition of direct taxation except in cases of | tain her fortunes." invasion or insurrection. Some emineutly practical considerations connected with the

who might engage in it; and, therefore, it

would well become the first Congress of the

cussed by the Sentinel: Georgia pays comparatively very little per cent. on property, as direct taxes for State, bishops to convene the general conference in | county and poor school purposes-from six | 1862 to repeal the obnoxious chapter. In and a half to eight cents on the hundred added: the event the bishops refuse to act, or the dollars for the State, and not more, perhaps, than eighty per cent, on that for all other purposes, outside of the cities. Still the vention pledges the circuit to secede. The State raises \$400,000 annually in this way.

setting up of a new Government are thus dis-

What would she have to raise, as her part. nue for the Government would not be less than forty, and might rise to sixty millions of dollars annually. For the first few years it might reach sixty, and if war ensue, of which there can scarcely be a doubt, the neone hundred millions. If there be eight States in the new Confederacy, Georgia would be required to raise at least six millions of for the State. The man that now pays in the country, fifty dollars, will then be required to pay eight hundred. If the Con-

fifty. How can be pay it? The Georgia planter, now owning fifty nethousand dollars worth of mules, cattle, provisions, &c., makes on a run of ten years. taxes direct to the amount of \$70. Under the new regime he will have to pay from knows that he could never pay it, without selling a negro or two every year. Import more Africans, reduce the price of field hands to \$300 and cotton to five cents, make his income \$1,800, and he would destroy any government on earth, rather than bear such burdens as these. He could not bear them, and it would be folly to talk to him. Now, let the Georgia Convention bear all

these things in mind, when they appoint delegates to the Southern Convention at Montgomery.-Rich. Whig.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Thiers will publish, in the beginning of December, his eighteenth volume, and he announces his intention of extending the work to twenty volumes. The "History of ship has been prohibited for the present, by the Consulate and the Empire," strictly speaking, is complete in the seventeen vol umes already published, but the author desires to complete the "History of Napoleon," and the three new volumes, which will, as | it were, form an appendix, are to containstoration and the Congress of Vienna; the nineteenth, the Sojourn in Elba and the return of Napoleon; the twentieth volume, Waterloo and St. Helena. The last vol-

A late number of the Liverpool Times dethe greatest power in England, perhaps the fortunes almost by a leap. In wealth they far exceed the old feudal aristocracy, and into the market is snatched up eagerly by some parvenu cotton spinner, the length of

Professor Aytoun has been elected hono-

The proprietors of The London Times have behaved with the most considerate generosity toward the bereaved widow of their square; and, in addition to this, it is expected that she will receive not less than ten thousand pounds out of the demand exacted from the Chinese.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY .- The Parisian belles pay their visits this season in neat and quiet dresses, the stuffs generally adopted for winter wear being robes de fantaisie, plain or brocaded, and poplins are also Va., have nominated the Hon. Wm. Lucas the 8th ult., with three silver vases, very tasin favor. Merinos are almost discarded, on and Andrew Hunter, esq., as candidates for account of their flaceidity. The fashion for the State convention. The Union party in bonnets allows ample room for the display the same county have nominated Col. A. of individual taste, and the most important M. Barbour and Logan Osborne, esq.-requirements for this article of dress are. Among the numerous candidates already in that it shall set well, suit the expression of the field are ex-Secretary Floyd, in Washthe face, not add to the years of the wearer, ington county; ex-Gov. Wise, in Princess and be without pretension. Those of black Anne; Hon, Wm. C. Rives and V. W. Southvelvet, with a rosette on the left hand side, all, in Albemarle; S. M. Garland, in Amand of lilac silk and black velvet, are the herst, and the Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, most popular.

The Farewell in the Senate.

At half-past twelve, on Monday, the hour pecially assigned to vote on the admission the new State of Kansas into the Union, Discussing in its issue of the 17th the inter- Mr. Yulee, of Florida, rose to a privileged question, and announced that he had official information that his State had gone.out of the Union, and withdrew his connection ment will not be changed to any material with the Senate. He was followed by his colleague, Mr. Mallory, who wept as he spoke, and drew tears from the eyes of many Senators and spectators in the crowded gal-

> Messrs. Clay and Fitzpatrick, also very much affected, made the same announcement in behalf of Alabama, and Mr. Davis

in behalf of Mississippi. The utmost attention was given by Senators and spectators to the speeches of the terests of the slave-holding States are not seceding Senators, and the farewell words altogether alike, and a very few years may uttered by each to his fellow Senators, North and South. For a moment after Mr. Davis closed, the listeners and observers seemed it distinctly settled at the beginning, nomi- spell-bound. This was soon broken by a movement of Senators towards Mr. Davis any controversy arise concerning it, that and the seceding Senators, when a general each State may rightfully withdraw from the and very cordial shaking of hands took Confederacy, at her own pleasure, without place, which had very little of the look of coercion on the one side, or resistance on ly withdrew from the Senate. Mr. Mallory, in concluding his farewell,

said :- In thus leaving the Senate, to return tesy and kindness which I have received from Senators on the opposite side, and which I shall remember through life, and to Confederacy, and the fraternity between its | whom I am indebted for much which I shall not only cherish, but recall with pleasure. great bond of Union, require a provision in And, sir, in parting on this side from true the Constitution, prohibiting forever to Con- and tried friends, the noble representatives gress, or to the States, the authority to legal of the free people of the North, who are true to themselves-the noble champions of three-fourths of the States. When the new truth and justice-it is not strange that we should feel that, whatever the future may even now among the seceding States,) the have in store for us, it will be brightened munitions of war were seized by the police old Constitution remaining of force, there is by the recollection of the loyalty and many no law to prevent the importation of African acts of friendship which have characterized savages; and this, therefore, must be a our intercourse, and which, in my judgment, question of the first and greatest impor- will bind them to us by ties of kindness

Mr. Yulee, the colleague of Mr. Mallory,

expressed similar sentiments. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, detailed in eloquent terms the causes which had induced Alabama to secede, and the aggressive policy and and loyal citizen of the State, approving of her action, acknowledging entire allegiance, and feeling that I am absolved by her from tion of the United States, I withdraw from this body, intending to return to the bosom of my mother, and share her fate and main-

Mr. Fitzpatrick concurred in all his colleague (Mr. Clay) said.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., announced the secession of his State, and justified the act. He explained the difference between nullification and secession, and after stating that Mississippi had declared her independence,

"This is done with no hostility or any detire to injure any section of the country even for our pecuniary benefit, but from the high and solid foundation of defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and transif the new Confederacy determine on free mitting them unshorn to our posterity. I trade and direct taxation? The total reve- know I feel no hostility to you Senators here. and am sure there is not one of you, whatever may have been the sharp discussion between us, to whom I cannot now say, in the presence of my God, I wish you well! And such is the teeling, I am sure, the people I and Page, and allowing the Northwestern cessities of the Government would exceed represent feel towards these whom you rep- Bank of Virginia and any of its branches to resent. I, therefore, feel I but express their establish an agency in the city of Richmond desire when I say I hope, and they hope, for | for the redemption of its circulating notes, those peaceful relations with you, though were passed. dollars, in addition to what she now pays | we must part, that may be mutually beneficial to us in the future. There will be peace if you will it, and you may bring disaster on every part of the country, if you thus federacy of the fifteen States, still the Geor- will have it. And if you will have it thus, gia planter will have to pay five, six, or we will invoke the God of our fathers, who seven hundred dollars, where he now pays delivered us from the paw of the lion, to protect us from the ravages of the bear; and mittee on Courts of Justice be instructed so thus putting our trust in God and our own to do. Laid on the table till to-morrow, in groes, thirty of whom are field hands, eight firm hearts and strong arms, we will vindi- order that a test vote may be taken on the thousand dollars worth of lands, and eight cate and defend the rights we claim. In subject. the course of my long career I have met Mr. Bisbie offered the following resolution, with a great variety of men here, and there which was laid on the table: \$3,600 worth of cotton per annum, and pays have been points of collision between us .--Whatever of offence there has been to me, ginia has heard with great satisfaction, in-I leave here. I carry no hostile feelings | terest and solicitude, that M. Periere & eight to eleven hundred-dollars. Everybody away. Whatever of offence I have given, Brothers, Bankers of Paris, have in contemwhich has not been redressed, I am willing plation the establishment of a line of first

to say to Senators, in this hour of parting, I class steamers between Paris, France, and offer you my apology for anything I may some port in the United States; and, wherehave done in the Senate, and I go thus re- as, the Government of France has agreed to leased from obligation, remembering no in- subsidise the proposed line by the sum of jury I have received, and having discharged \$900,000 per annum, thereby manifesting what I deem the duty of man, to offer the its interest in the success of the same; and, only reparation at this hour for every injury | whereas, the commercial independence and I have ever inflicted."

VIRGINIA NEWS. JAMES BARBOUR, of Culpeper, who, though but just risen from the bed of sickness on which he had been laying for four or five the valley of the Ohio, and the Mississippi months, has been the leader of the anti-dis- with the Chesapeake, are materially depenunionists throughout the contest, the most | dent upon direct trade, therefore arduous and exciting known, since revolutionary times, to the history of Virginia's State Councils. He was the author of Virginia's plan of consultation of five commis- we believe will likewise appear to be the dusioners from each State to assemble here on ty of our sister States hereinbefore referred the 4th proximo, by and through which, all to, to welcome and encourage M. Periere & sincere friends of the Union in the federal metropolis now happily realize, the measures | ers to the waters of Virginia. for the speedy peaceful settlement of the troubles by the several States will surely be satisfactorily initiated. So, too, was he the to employ their best efforts jointly in securauthor of the State's policy of last winter in | ing the line of steamers at Norfolk, or some refusing compliance on Virginia's part with umes are promised to be ready in the course the demand of South Carolina and Mississippi, made through commissioners, for a Southern Conference or Convention. Had clares that cotton manufacture is becoming that demand been acceded to, Virginia would not be as she is now, both able and willing to world. The men engaged in it are making bring both the extreme North and the extreme South to a sense of reason. Without her countenance, the extreme South cannot France. every estate now-a-days which finds its way involve the border slaveholding States in her movement unless coercion be essayed; and with her countenance the border non-slavewhose purse goes a great way to atone for holding States, if evincing a disposition to refer the question in issue to their several the South: constituencies, will speedily find all the borrary President of the Associated Societies | der slaveholding States firmly fixed in favor of the University of Edinburg. The num- of defeating the scheme for a Southern Conbers at the close of the poll were: - Profes- | federacy, the success of which depends wholsor Aytoun, 177; Mr. Thackeray, 77; Mr. ly upon their ability to seduce the border States from consulting their own true in-

Mr. Barbour, by-the by, is the anti-secession nominee for the Convention from Culmartyred correspondent, Mr. Bowlby. A peper county, which notwithstanding the late boasts of the disunion per se newspapers F. M. Robey, S. G. Stone, W. F. Robinson, him by a majority of four or five hundred, in a total vote of a thousand. On Monday last, on the occasion of his nomination, Mr. Barbour addressed an immense meeting of his constituents, against the plans of the disunionists per se, in one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches it was ever our lot to hear. - Wash. Star.

Sectetary of the Navy under Mr. Fillmore.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, bills were enorted to amend the charter of the Banks of Phillippi and the Bank of the Commonwealth; Resolutions of inquiry were adopted, for compensating John Critcher, esq., for services in prosecuting one Saul Hubbard, charged with murder, in the Circuit Court of Westmoreland County; providing for the payment of two and a half per cent. upon the invoice value of all goods imported by steamers from Europe to any port in Virginia; making railroad companies liable for damages in certain cases; changing the law for granting appeals from decisions of the Circuit Courts; authorizing volunteer companies in contiguous counties to form themselves into regiments; providing that railroad companies shall only use, in construction, repair and operation of their roads, machinery, materials, and other supplies manufactured in the State; inquiring into the causes which have led to the frequent failures of the trains on the Orange and Alexandria and Central Railroads to Gordonsville, and to report such measures as may be necessary to remove the grievance, and to cause the more certain and speedy transportation of the mails and passengers on those The bill appropriating one million of dol-

lars for the defence of the Commonwealth was taken up, when Mr. Paxton offered a substitute for the first clause, as follows: Be in enacted by the General Assembly, That the Colonel of Ordnance be and is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Governor, to procure such arms, equipments and munitions of war, as may be necessary for the defence of the State. The said officer is also authorized to contract, under the direction of the Governor, for the manufacture, in this State, of for altering and improving, in this State, cannon and small arms, or may, in his discre-

equipments and munitions of war, and may buy materials to be used in the manufacture of the same, and may contract with parties tion, purchase machinery and materials for such purpose, if the same cannot be done by contract upon as favorable terms: Provided. That not more than \$800,000 shall be expended for such purposes, which is hereby appropriated out of any money in the

freasury not otherwise appropriated. Mr. Newlon moved the following amend-

The arms to be purchased shall be so distributed that the militia of the State along and near the border of the non-slaveholding States, and along the borders of the Chesapeake Bay and the navigable streams tributary thereto, shall be put on equal footing, n the supply of arms, with the militia of any other part of the Commonwealth.

The following, by Mr. Paxton, was also

Provided, however, That the said Engineer shall first submit his plans, with the cost of executing the same, to the Governor for his approval, and if such plans be approved by him the same shall be executed. The bill, as amended, was adopted unani-

Mr. Thomas, of Henry, proposed the folowing must resolution, which was laid over under the rules: Resolved, (the House of Delegates consenting,) That when the Senate adjourn on Monday next, it will be to the 18th of Feb-

ruary, 1861. In the House of Delegates, Senate bills changing the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Courts of the counties of Hardy

A bill for the relief of J. W. G. Smith, of Rackingham, was referred to the Committee

of Finance. Mr. Kemper offered a resolution that a special committee be appointed to report a bill for a stay law. It was amended by Mr. Hopkins, with a proposition that the Com-

Whereas, The General Assembly of Virproper development of the resources of Virginia, and of her sister Southern States, escially North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Maryland, who have, at the cost of millions, perfected systems of railway and canal connecting those States, Resolved, As the sense of this General As

eembly, 1st. That it is the duty of this State, a Brothers with their proposed line of steam-

2d. That it behooves our Internal Im provement Companies and cities of Virginia other terminal point in the waters of the Chesapeake.

34. That these resolutions shall be sent to the respective Legislatures of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Maryland, and ask their respectful consideration of the same, and also to the House of M. Periere & Brothers, Bankers, Paris,

The following is a correct list of the Naval officers who have resigned up to this date, for causes growing out of political troubles in

Captain V. M. Randolph. Commanders-E. Farrand, T. W. Brent, H. J. Hartstene. Lieutenants-J. H. North, E. B. Renshaw, T. B. Huger, R. Seldon, A. F. Warley, J. R. Hamilton, R. T. Chapman, I. R. Eggleston, Wm. G. Dozier, J. M. Stribling, T. P. Pelot. Masters-T. B. Mills, John Pearson. Midshipma. John Grimball. Acting Midshipwith reference to its sensiments, will elect N. J. Smith, J. Holcombe, H. L. Hill, R. F. Flournoy. Surgeon W. A. W. Spotswood. | Committee of Thirty-Three. He said the Past Assistant Surgeon A. M. Lynah. Ass Committee of Thirty-Three had been ensistant Surgeons-T. J. Charlen, Charles E Lining. Navy Agent D. B. Heriot. Naval Storekeeper S. Z. Gonzales.

The southern rights party in Jefferson co., by the merchants and shipmasters there, on it was constituted. None but the most san- circulated throughout the extreme South, tily decorated with American flags wrought of silk. The occasion selected, and so indicated by the inscription on the vases, was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Gen. Soto, of South American celebrity, was present and made a speech.

It is said that Mr. Cobb's name does not Convention in Georgia.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE. In Senate, Thursday, Jan. 24. The Vice President announced the names selected by him to fill the vacancies in the several committees occasioned by the withdrawing of the seceding senators, as follows:

Finance.-Messrs. Simmons and Latham. Military Affairs .- Messrs. Latham and

Naval Affairs .- Messrs. Kennedy and Gwin. Post Offices and Post Roads .- Mr. Wade

Pensions .- Mr. Morrill, Revolutionary Claims .- Mr. Wilkinson Claims .- Messrs. Polk and Pugh. District of Columbia .- Messrs. Johnson,

of Ark., Powell and Clark. Public Buildings .- Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn., and Green. Territories .- Messrs. Hunter and Foster.

Printing .- Mr. Cameron. Select Committee on Tariff .- Messrs. Simmons, Hunter, Bigler, Fessenden, Gwin. Messrs. Crittenden and Bigler presented

a number of petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, the bill in relation to the Red River raft

The bill gives the assent of Congress to acts to be passed by the States of Arkansas. Louisiana and Texas, in regard to the removal of this raft and to allow tolls to be collected to pay expenses.

was then taken up.

Mr. Trumbull spoke against the passage of the bill, as he thought it unconstitutional and improper to give the assent of Congress in advance.

Mr. Douglas thought the bill proper, and the only way to effect the improvement. He argued at considerable length in favor of the After an hour's debate participated in by

Messrs. Trumbull. Doolittle and others, the bill was read the third time and passed. Mr. Fessenden was excused from service on the select committee on the Morril Tariff

bill at his own request. The Senate then took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

bill, and take up his resolutions. Mr. Crittenden in advocating his motion took occasion to refer to a spurious report of a speech delivered by him in secret 'session, in which it was asserted that he had advocated coercion. He did not wish to notice a report thus improperly made, at all, he felt called upon to say that it was untrue .-He had declared on the occasion referred to, that Congress possesses the right to use force on some occasions, as for instance if the District of Columbia undertook to secede. But he had declared that the present was no time

to attempt coercive measures. The motion to take up the Crittenden resolutions was lost by a vote of-yeas 20,

The Senate then resumed the consideraion of the Pacific Railroad bill. A number of names were added to

of the corporators named in the bill.

A large number of other amendments were proposed, pending which, Mr. Hale moved that the Senate go into executive session which was agreed to-yeas 34, navs 10. So the doors were closed-and after Executive business, the Senate ad-

House of Representatives.

Messrs. McClernand and Moore, of Kenucky, and Stratton and Holman, presented the proceedings of certain public meetings in their respective States, relative to the national crisis and suggesting renedies.

The House resumed the consideration of the Post route bill, and adopted the Senate's amendment, making postage on letters to and from San Francisco the uniform rate of ten cents, whether carried by steamer or in-

The House next considered the Senate's amendment, as Mr. Colfax proposed to modify it, authorizing proposals to be received until the first Monday in April for a daily transportation of the entire overland mail service, to commence on the 1st of July, for four years, for St. Louis or some other point connected with the Eastern Railroads to San Francisco. The letter mail to be carried through in twenty days, the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder .-Salt Lake and Denver cities to be supplied semi-weekly, without extra expense, and the entire amount for the service not to exceed

\$800,000 per annum. Mr. Colfax showed the advantage and economy of the plan proposed, remarking that if we desired the Pacific States to be faithful, Union-loving members of the Confederacy, we could not do better than in givng them what they have a right to demand, namely: daily communication with the Atlantic coast. This would be more valuable than bands of iron or gold. Mr. Hamilton desired to offer an amend-

Mr. Colfax, before accepting it, wished to

know whether Texas was going to remain in

Mr. Hamilton said he could only say, as one of its own citizens, that he trusted that she would not withdraw. He believed if Congress would treat her fairly, as a member of the confederacy, it would have the effect of keeping her in, and such treatment as was recently accorded to her in voting for the support of her mounted regiments, etc., would make it to her advantage to remain

in the Union. If she withdraws she would have no right to mail facilities at the expense of the Government. He then offered an amendment. which Mr. Colfax accepted, to extend existing contracts for Texas, so as to connect with the Butterfield route, provided it can be done for eight thousand dollars, and semi-weekly connections with New Orleans.

Mr. Washburne offered an amendment. authorizing the Postmaster General to reexamine discontinued inland mail routes. which had been discontinued since the 4th of March, 1859, and to restore such routes as will not interfere with the public interest. Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment of

the Committee, establishing an overland mail route. He said it was criminal to attempt to increase the expenses of the government, for we were now more than fifty millions in debt, and would soon be called upon to vote twenty-three millions more. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, opposed

Mr. Curtis said that it was merely a question as to whether the Vanderbilt mail line of steamers should have the contract for Walker, W. W. Wilkinson, W. E. Yancey, | carried through the heart of our country.

ed to speak upon the propositions from the contraband goods to their destination. gaged five weeks, and had at last produced their deliberations. The proceedings had R. P. Waring, United States Consul at St. been a mere sham, an insult and a mockery like those announcing that Anderson had Thomas, a native of Virginia, was presented to the Southern men on the Committee, as shelled Charleston, &c., &c., so universally promise. In reference to Arkansas, he declared that the sentiment of the people was for separation as the only mode of redress for the grievances under which they with the other States of the South suffered .-This was the unanimous feeling of the people. In that Committee to whom the quesappear at all in the proceedings of the late tion of these troubles had been referred, Southern members had made an appeal to

the dominant party to offer some measures of conciliation to quiet the fears and apprehensions of the people of the South. Yet all these appeals had been in vain, and the Republicans who had been on the Committee had declared their intention to stand by and vote for their favorite principles even to the death. They had with the most stern defiance stood by their aggressions. In the formation of the Committee of all the loyal Northern Democrats, loyal to all the great principles of equality and justice, not a single one had been taken, but the men who had been put on the Committee, if they represented the true spirit of the Northern people, which he did not believe, were determined to do nothing which was not in strict accordance with the Chicago platform. The people of Arkansas deplored disunion. and desired coercion, for they had expected ere this to hear the crash of arms around their homes. But how was it proposed to settle the difficulties, when certain States saw fit to withdraw from the Union. The cry was coercion and force. This was one way to settle the difficulties.

Mr. Dunn, of Ind., said that he had called out the remark concerning the Chicago platform but he had only mentioned it in the

Committee once. Mr. Rust said that the principles of Mr. Lincoln were for abolition of slavery, and extremists of the North all held the same doctrine. He supposed that if John Brown, who committed the raid on Virginia had not met with the reward of his crimes and his treason, and had been ron for President, he did not know but he might have been elected. He did not know but he merely supposed the case.

Mr. Palmer said that the gentleman misrepresented the republican party, they neither approved of or countenanced the John Brown raid.

Mr. Dunn, of Ind., said that he had one word to say, and that was he had discharged all his duties without any reference whatever to the Chicago platform. But the gentleman from Arkansas well knew that the John Brown raid was not upheld by the people of the North, or that they sympathized with him. And the whole was an infamous libel upon the Republican party.

Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone that Mr. Hindman desired to know of the gentleman from Indiana, if he had said he would not in his deliberations do any thing contrary to the Chicago platform. Mr. Dunn replied that he had not.

Mr. Rust (excitedly) wished to know what the gentleman meant by infamous libel? was he responsible? did he hold himself responsible? If he did he announced to the house that he would treat concerning the infamous libel hereafter. Now was the time to wage war. These were times of war, and he repeated again, did Mr. Dunn hold himself responsible?

Mr. Dunn said that this was a free country, he believed, and a man could get redress in any manner he saw fit.

The Chairman called upon the gentlemen to preserve order. Mr. Rust asked who had committed the

first breach of the rules of order? The Chairman said that he was not the occupant of the chair when the difficulty began, but he would ask the gentleme serve the order of debate.

Mr. Rust said he was not willing to submit to the rule of Mr. Lincoln, when the party were so determined to stand up to all that was in the Chicago platform. He was for a defensive war. Talk about the obstruction of passage through the valley of the Mississippi river; why he himself could not travel with his family down the Ohio river carrying with them those servants who had been brought up with them. Why did the North go so against secession? did not Massachusetts pass a series of resolutions at the time Texas was brought into the Union declaratory of the fact that if that state was admitted, Massachusetts was no longer

a member of the confederacy. Mr. Gooch desired to know if the gentleman was sure that such reolutions were passed? If they had, he had never been able to

Mr. Rust said that the gentleman who introduced them was on the floor of the House. Mr. Evans, of Mass., said that he bad introduced the resolutions referred to, but as it had been some fourteen or fifteen years since, he could not now recall them. Mr. Rust said that the gentleman could

Mr. Evans said that he would not, from mere recollection, attempt to repeat them, but he would furnish the resolutions before the speech was printed.

After the conclusion of the remarks of Mr.

certainly give their purport.

Mr. Evans read a series of resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Legislature denying the right of the United States Government to receive an independent State into the confederacy. That no such powers were delegated to it by the constitution, and that such a step was calculated to drive the remaining States of this government to a dis-

solution. Mr. Cox said that there was another set of resolutions, and those were not the resolutions referred to, by the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. Dunn desired to make some explanation. He did not know exactly how he had expressed himself during the address of the gentleman from Arkansas, and he always desired to be right. Whatever he might have said, he intended to say that those who declared that the Republican party had any thing to do with the John Brown raid, were the perpetrators of an infamous libel on the party. He did not use the words "infamous libel" as referring to the gentleman from Arkansas, he only referred to the fact and

had characterized the remarks as libellous. Mr. Rust said that was a very lame explanation of offensive remarks made in a very offensive manner, and he demanded a retraction, or at least a more satisfactory explana-

Mr. Dunn declined to make any further explanation.

Mr. Rust remarked "very well sir." Mr. Ferry, of Conn., took the floor and opposed the Crittenden resolutions and the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. The House then adjourned.

The muskets seized on board the Savannah steamer Monticello, on Tuesday, still remain at the arsenal in Seventh avenue, New York, and General Superintendent Kennedy says that no claimant appeared Wednesday with a view of recovering the same. The United States District Attorney has been notified that a large quantity of powder and carmen-F. M. Thomas, R. H. Bacot, J. T. carrying the mails, or whether it should be tridges were shipped on board the Charleston steamer on Wednesday, but no steps were ti-Mr. Rust obtained the floor, and proceed- ken to prevent the departure of the alleged

The Washington Star says :- "The peop'e of Virginia may expect to be plied hourly a miserable abortion, which can claim no between this and the 4th of February with paternity from the first day to the last of roorbacks upon roorbacks in which others will endeavor to hurry them into disunion. guine could have hoped anything from it. just when their utter untruth could not be If civil war should result, let the responsi- made known before the people thus excited bility rest upon those who refused to com- were called on to vote for delegates to their several conventions."

> Quiet has been restored to Brooklyn, but the military are still doing duty at the armory and the arsenal

6 BBLS. of very superior pure OLD RYE WHISKEY, just received from Wm. Abney & Co., of Augusta County, Va., and for sale by jan 9 NUMPHREYS & TALIAFERRO,